NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XII. BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 21, 1833. NO. 6.

N. Y. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

WAS read and ordered to be published, the following interesting, and, if its suggestions shall be carried into practice, important letter from Alexander Walsh, Esq. to the Horticultural Society of this city. The enterprising citizens of New York will not let the present opportunity of obtaining a suitable place to consign their departed friends pass unimproved.

LANSINGBURGH, June 10, 1833.

GENTLEMEN,—I have your kind letter of last month, informing me that I have been elected an honorary member of the New York Horticultural Society.

In the objects embraced by your society, with several members of which I have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, I feel a deep interest, and will gladly contribute whatever may be in my power to promote its views.

Your society is, I believe, the first of its description instituted in the United States. I trust it will continue to maintain a first rank in usefulness: it has certainly at present attached to it, many of the most skilful florists in our country. The numerous benefits it has conferred on the State, its happy influence on the markets of the city of New York, evidenced by the improved quality, the increased supply and extended variety of esculents, including many naturalized exotics, the taste it has inspired for the cultivation of plants, both of the useful and ornamental, with which the parterres and grounds of the citizens are now so generally stocked, and so industriously tended by the fairest of florists, the rivalry produced by exhibitions, and premiums, enlisting at once the pride and interest of competitors, the effect of example not confined to the city, but spreading its influence widely into the interior: these surely must be pleasing results of our labors, they command the admiration of foreigners, while on the citizens at home devolves the acceptable duty of casting over your institution the sweet *flowers* of gratitude.—Must not I feel proud in being admitted into an association, with persons thus capable, and thus desirous, to add to the comforts and happiness of the human family. I beg you will convey to the society my high sense of the honor they conferred on me.

The favored territory, comprised within the United States, presents a soil, and is blessed with a climate suitable to perhaps all the varied vegetable productions of our planet. It is supposed there is not an exotic of whatever climate that could not find a congenial soil in some part of our extensive country, and be therein successfully cultivated. The indigenous plants of America have an interesting claim on attention; they exceed in number, in variety, in beauty, and in usefulness, those of the other portions of the globe, and draw hither the naturalists of other countries, who eagerly seek an acquaintance with, and cull largely from them. How enviable our situation! It is doubtless a fact that art, aiding nature, and directed by science, is capable of rendering the state of New York the prettiest spot of what may be made the most beautiful garden of the earth.

The skill and enterprise of our citizens are not exceeded, perhaps unequalled, by those of any other people: they fearlessly penetrate the forest to its utmost extent, and visit every foreign shore. Through such men, through the government and commercial agents residing abroad, opportunities offer of procuring seeds and plants, to an extent almost infinite, and in value incalculably beneficial. Of the readiness of individual citizens to advance the honor and the interest of their country, there are instances too numerous for detail. Dr. Perrine, U. S. Consul at Campeachy, addressed letters some time ago to the Chairman of the Committee of Congress, on the subject of Horticulture, urging with much force and correctness the establishment of a Nursery at or near Cape Florida, for the purpose of acclimating useful tropical plants. Many of these, or the seeds thereof, might possibly be subsequently transferred to our and other States, and successfully cultivated.—The subject deserves the attentive consideration of the Horticultural Society.

All Europe is filled with admiration at what we have done for literature, not making it the special privilege of the great, but extending it to the humblest resident of the humblest cottage; but we seem, in too great a degree, to have left to others the instruction of the agriculturist: yet the farmer is, and peculiarly so in our land, the main-stay of all that is truly valuable. The same steel that makes his plough, makes also his sword, and this again his plough; he supplies our markets in peace, and repulses our enemy in war; he is literally the bone and sinew of the State; he is the State itself: as a writer justly and forcibly observes, "God has made the breasts of those that labor in the earth his peculiar deposit for substantial virtue; the focus in which he keeps alive the sacred fire, which otherwise might escape from the face of the earth."

The connection of agriculture and horticulture with literary education is a design which is daily becoming popular. The subject has been before the last session of the New York Legislature, on the memorial of the State Agricultural Society.—The principle was favorably received, and reports in accordance were made by committees in each house. The impression was so decided, that no opposition would have been made to a liberal appropriation for the establishment of a State Agricultural and Horticultural School. The memorialists had, however, no design to avail themselves of the crisis, and an intimation was made that they sought for no measure that would not decidedly appear to have the deliberate sanction of the public opinion; the subject of course lay over, but will probably be again before the next ensuing session of the legislature, and is worthy of your patronage.

A very interesting letter of Dr. Pascalis, on the culture of the Mulberry tree, appears among the printed works of your society. I am satisfied that silk of domestic manufacture will, at no very distant day, become the common wear of our citizens, particularly of females. We want the proper reeling machinery; with this, it would, considering its superior durability, not be much more expensive than cotton or linen. I send you a favorable specimen of Massachusetts raw thrown Silk.

The Grape is a native of our country, and it is easy to add to our assortment, by importations. What but a little application to the subject can prevent our having wine as good and cheap as the French or Portuguese, and raisins are easily manufactured.

It is reasonable to expect that horticulture would, like many other arts, produce more scientific discoveries, under the control of a society, having no selfish view to subserve, than it could under the management of an individual cramped by the necessity of drawing from its profits the means of self support. This position cannot be overthrown by mere instances of some cases operating otherwise. It may also be observed, and with still more force, that societies can do but comparatively little, unless they enter directly into the practical part of that which they would enforce on others. Of this your society seems to have been aware.

An effort was made, a few years ago, by the New York Horticultural Society, to obtain from the Trustees of Columbia College a lease of the Botanic Garden, for the purpose of entering practically into the objects it was laboring to promote. It is unnecessary now to enter into a detail of causes which led to a failure, over which science then wept, but which may in its result be even propitious.

The landscape garden of Mr. Parmentier, in the town of Brooklyn, was full of all promise that taste and skill, enterprise and enthusiasm, could bestow, but it wanted what no individual enterprise can confer—it wanted the essential of permanence. Parmentier died, and the garden, beautiful and useful as it is, but escaped the fate of its enlightened projector. Let death but hurl another dart, and the Parmentier garden may sink into pristine insignificance—the place of the rose, the olive, and the grape, be usurped by the thistle.

The obtaining of the Botanic Garden, or any other ground, on *lease*, would be but a step in advance of the Parmentier Garden. It must be abandoned on the expiration of the lease, unless the leaser would grant a renewal, which no prudent person would rely on. A society having a perpetual succession of members and managers, and laboring on its own fee simple estate, can alone provide for permanence, so far as human institutions can effect that object.

It would appear from publications made under the sanction of your society, that the gentlemen who delivered the Anniversary Addresses were generally under the impression that the society was destined to give to its operations, a wide range in every subject that could, to every reasonable extent, come within its purview. Ornamental Gardening on grounds belonging to the society was the theme of several of them. Doctor Mitchill went further, embracing a considerable catalogue, manuscript records, printed publications, a library, topographical maps, a garden, an herbarium or hortus siccus, entomology, manures, botany, schools, &c. Mr. Carter dwells enthusiastically on the indispensibleness of "a large public garden, suitable for conducting experiments on a more extensive scale." The extending of ornamental gardening to squares, promenades, public avenues, &c. is not new.—Mr. Carter, and I think others, would apply it to

"the ultimate home of all, church-yards and cemeteries," "converting them into attractive instead of repulsive objects." Dr. Francis recommends the formation of "an experimental farm, with a school for instruction in the various branches of preliminary education and agriculture." You have thus, it appears, the merit of originating principles for others to improve on.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, has made a vigorous essay to connect literary education with practical horticulture, in its various branches, and these again with a cemetery for the repose of the dead. The project is in a course of successful experiment. At a distance of about four miles from the city of Boston, at a place now called Mount Auburn, a tract exceeding seventy acres of land has been purchased, at the cost of six thousand dollars, to which were subsequently added fifty acres, with the design to convert it into a garden for the promotion of Horticulture and an ornamental place of sepulture.

Some just and fascinating descriptions of this place have been published, the beauty of the site, its applicability to the intended purpose, and the many pursuits to which it may be make subservient. The portion intended for a cemetery was laid off in lots of about three hundred square feet.—One hundred of these lots were promptly disposed of at sixty dollars each, making in the aggregate a sum equal to the entire cost of the first purchase of the land. Through this ground and its magnificent growth of forest trees, planted there by nature, and now of lofty and luxuriant growth, avenues and paths have been opened in beautiful eccentricity through its rich vallies, around its hills, and into the recesses of its groves, leading now to the botanic garden, now to the orchard, to the flower border, and to the classic ornamented tombs of the deceased:

> "Were I, O God! in churchless lands remaining,
> Far from all voice of teachers and divines,
> My soul would find, in flowers of thy ordaining,
> Priests, Sermons, Shrines."

I could draw your attention more at large to this subject, were I not under the impression that the publications of the day have not escaped your attention; among others a late report of the President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, detailing the setting out of several hundred forest, ornamental, and fruit trees. Among the seeds sown, he states having received four hundred and fifty varieties, forwarded to the society from South America, Europe, and Asia. The report says "cemeteries, like that of Mount Auburn, will soon be established in the vicinity of all large cities. A very magnificent one has been commenced near London. At Liverpool and Glasgow, measures have been adopted for emulating the metropolis of Great Britain. In Germany several cemeteries have been projected, and we hear that the citizens of New York are determined to follow these examples."

Whether the Massachusetts Society had information that *private* enterprise was busy at New York, to follow or improve on the Mount Auburn plan, I know not; but I should hold it a great evil, were that the case.

You may possibly have the subject in contemplation, and to that the Massachusetts report has I trust reference. I can only say that it is worthy of your Society, and must highly redound to its credit and fame, should it rescue the noble design from individual cupidity.

The visitation of the city of New York by yellow fever, has probably suggested the first law prohibiting interments within the densely inhabited part of the city. The late visitation by Cholera has suggested the idea of extending the non-interment district. The difficulty of determining where to fix the line, more than any other cause, prevents decision. In fact, the city, destined, as the late Governor Clinton observed, to contain its two millions of inhabitants, grows so fast, it seems as if it would overtake any new cemetery that might be laid out on New York Island, before the same could be enclosed. The unceremonious violations of the homes of the dead by the public authorities of the city have been so frequent, and their repetitions are so much apprehended, that a disposition extensively prevails to withdraw beyond their reach in the selection of burial grounds. It is certain that no site can be found within the city and county of New York, sufficiently extensive for general purposes, such as contemplated at Mount Auburn, even although the immense expense of a purchase did not interfere. For such a site, we must look to Long Island, or the state of New Jersey. The attendance of friends at the funerals of the deceased would seldom extend beyond the church, or the ferry, and would in this way not be very inconvenient. The citizens are liberal, and would feel on such an occasion an unusual interest. It is not improbable that one or perhaps two hundred purchasers of lots, at one hundred dollars each, could be easily obtained.

The proprietors of Mount Auburn have established, in the city of Boston, a vault to receive bodies as a temporary deposit, when bad weather or other circumstances prevent an immediate removal to their final destination. Here funeral processions end, and the bodies are in due time removed therefrom without parade. The distance from the water's edge at New York to the water's edge near the cemetery, presuming that the same will be adjacent to the landing place, cannot be material, whether the same be three, four, or a dozen miles.

The resort of the citizens in times of recreation, to such a retreat, would be most delightful; within it would be no incentive to immorality or excess of any kind; the visiter might select the solitude of the grove, or the society of the virtuous; he would find amusement or instruction in every step, in every tree, in every shrub, in every flower, "each leaf a book," he might converse with the learned living, or commune with the silent dead.

I have far exceeded the limits I proposed to myself, when I sat down to thank the Society for the honor conferred on me. I seek not to direct, am unable to instruct; I have yielded to my own zeal, and must seek in it an apology for the unreasonable length of this letter.

I am, with very great respect, gentlemen, yours, very sincerely, ALEXANDER WALSH.

JACOB LORILLARD, Esq. President,
BENJ. MC.VICKAR, M. D. Corres. Sec'y, of the New York Horticultural Society.

HARVEST.

THE past has been a busy week with the Wheatland Farmers. They have been engaged in their wheatfields and make but slow progress. The crops are heavy and much lodged.—They will not be able to get through cutting this week. Laborers are scarce, good hands get from one dollar to one dollar and a half per day. Those Farmers that sowed the red chaff bald wheat last fall are the gniners, for it is not as much lodged as the flint wheat; the straw being stiffer it has withstood the winds and rain better, and is likely to yield better than the flint wheat. For several years past the flint wheat has done best, which has induced the farmers to sow it in preference to the red chaff. I sowed but one bushel of red chaff wheat last fall, from which I harvested last week fifty dozen large sheaves. The soil was sandy gravel and had been clover pasture for two years. I ploughed it up in June with a stiff team, harrowed it well in August, cross ploughed it the first week in September, sowed and harrowed in the seed. We have not been troubled with the insect in the least this season. There were some pieces of the Beaver dam or Mud wheat sown with us last fall, which now promises well, the heads are larger and longer than the red chaff or flint wheat but the kernel not as fine as either. Early sown oats are fine and are now fit for cutting. Barley better than average crops and mostly sound.—Field Beet and Potatoes promise abundant crops.

Yours, &c. L. HARMON, Jr.

Wheatland, July 29, 1833.

THE TURNIP FLY.

A board about 18 inches in breadth, and sufficiently long to cover four ridges of turnips, was made to run upon wheels, high enough to allow the board to pass over the turnips without touching the tops of them; the lower side of this board was painted with white paint, which the men provided themselves with, and took into the field, and during the night (at which time I understand the fly is more vigorous and destructive than during the day) the instrument was wheeled from one side of the field to the other. The insects, on being disturbed, of course immediately fly or jump up, and stick to the paint; and I was assured that at the end of every set of ridges, the board was always covered with them. The remedy appears to be a very simple one, but it may nevertheless prove in some measure efficacious. Should that, on further trial, prove to be the case, I shall consider myself very much favored in having been enabled to be the means of its becoming more generally known.—*Doncaster Gazette.*

GAMA GRASS.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN: For the information of those who wish to make an experiment on the Tripsacum Dactyloides, so fully and favorably mentioned in the National Intelligencer of this morning, under the name of GAMA GRASS, I can inform such, that it is now to be found, growing in abundance on the farm of Mr. R. B. MASON, at the south end of the Potomac Bridge. This plant I discovered several years since, during my botanical rambles, at that place, and then endeavored to draw public attention to it as a valuable fodder, finding that horses ate it in preference to any other food near them. This grass is also valuable in binding together loose blowing sands, and would therefore be of great use on farms bordering on the seacoast and rivers which are washed by heavy rains and floods. A.

August 7, 1833.

[The respectable author of the above has left at this Office a stalk or two of the Grass which he describes, taken from the island referred to.—*Int.*]

LOCUST TREES.

Among the forest trees attempted to be cultivated in this vicinity, is the Locust Tree. It is valued as strong, durable timber, is of rapid growth, and has a rich and beautiful foliage. But the great difficulty in rearing this tree, is the ravages of the insect called the *Borer*. It attacks the tree while young, upon the outside of the bark, penetrates into the trunk and perforates it in every direction. It then is subject to be broken by the wind, and will not remain sound and uninjured but a short time after the worm has insinuated itself into its vitals. A handsome young shade tree, about twenty feet in height, standing in front of the Court House in this town, was broken down by the wind during the shower on Sunday. On examining it, the *Borer* was found to have perforated it in every direction, and one of them was detected in following his villainous pursuits. The appearance of this insect is much like that of a small *ear-wig*, so called, destitute of wings, but liberally supplied with legs and strong teeth. It is remarked, that in groves of locust trees, only those on the outside of it are attacked by the insects, implying that light and heat are necessary to sustain it. A slight covering of some kind, then, upon the outside of the tree while young, might save it from all these ruinous and destructive injuries.—*Northampton Courier.*

DEAFNESS OF THE AGED.

Nothing is more common than to hear old people utter querulous complaints with regard to their increasing deafness; but those who do so are not perhaps aware that this infirmity is the result of an express and wise arrangement of Providence in constructing the human body. The gradual loss of hearing is effected for the best purposes; it being to give ease and quietude to the decline of life, when any noise or sounds from without would but discompose the enfeebled mind, and prevent peaceful meditation. Indeed, the gradual withdrawal of all the senses, and the perceptible decay of the frame, in old age, have been wisely ordained in order to wean the human mind from the concerns and pleasures of the world, and to induce a longing for a more perfect state of existence.

From the Journal of Commerce.

POISONING HORSES.

Dear Sir:—I saw in your paper of yesterday, an account of some 25 horses having recently died at Utica, under circumstances which led their owners to suspect that they had been poisoned by arsenic. It is on this particular point, that I wish to make a few observations. In the year 1826, an acquaintance of mine, in the country, lost two horses under circumstances strongly calculated to excite the belief that they had been poisoned: and subsequent developements fastened suspicion on an individual in the neighborhood, who had some two or three weeks before, purchased from an Apothecary an ounce and a half of arsenic. With these, and all the lesser facts that could be collected, the case was presented to the Grand Jury, who found a bill of indictment against the suspected individual, who was duly arrested, and gave bail for his appearance at Court. In this stage of the proceedings, his Counsel advised him, after being fully persuaded of his innocence, to procure a horse of no great value, and give that horse as much arsenic as it was supposed these horses had taken, the experiment to be instituted solely with the view of ascertaining the precise manner in which arsenic would produce death, and not doubting in the least but it would do so. I was one of the three chosen to conduct the experiment. We gave the horse half an ounce of arsenic—10 hours after we gave him another quarter of an ounce—and 2 hours after we gave another quarter of an ounce, and so continued, till we had given the animal one ounce and a half without producing in the horse the slightest inconvenience. Two weeks afterwards I tried the same experiment on another horse, and with arsenic procured at another place, given in the same quantities, and with precisely the same result. It is proper to remark that this last experiment was instituted at the request of the gentleman whose horses had died, and it was witnessed by him and at least 20 of his friends, and the result was so entirely satisfactory, that he immediately withdrew all proceedings against the person he had before suspected.—I offer these facts as evidence, that the commonly received opinion, that arsenic is so convenient a poison with which to destroy horses, has no foundation in fact. I am yours, &c. K——.

New-York, August 9th.

RECLAIMING PEAT MEADOW.

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer.

Dear Sir, I have just come out of my peat-meadows; and, having made much progress since the dry weather commenced, I wish to call the attention of your readers to the subject of their culture; for the more I prove these lands, the more fully am I convinced of the value of them, when they can be drained and reclaimed. I have one piece which was burned over five years since, and has had but one coat of compost put on it, that produced fifty four hundred of hay to the acre this season of clear clover, herdsgrass and red top, which is worth this year $15 per ton, which is forty dollars and fifty cents per acre, clear profit; for the second crop will more than pay for getting the hay.

My plan is to reclaim them, to pare and burn the land, then harrow and sow the grass seed, and roll it down with a heavy roller. This operation is performed very easily. With my Paring Plough I can pare an acre in a day, and when the weather is as dry as it is now, it will be dry enough to burn in two or three days. The whole operation can be performed for from twelve to fifteen dollars, and the first crop will more than double pay.

Yours in haste, Benjamin Wheeler.

Framingham, Aug. 14, 1833.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS AT THE MASS. HORT. SOC. ROOMS.

Saturday, Aug. 17th, 1833.

S. Walker, Roxbury, Dahlias—Le Brilliant, Dennisii, Hall's Mogul, Colvell's Perfecta, Romulus.

Thomas Mason, Charlestown Vineyard, varieties of Dahlias, Carnations, with other kinds of flowers.

E. Putnam, Salem, Dahlias, 50 varieties—Pulen, Clustered Purple, Young's Black Purple, Iron Red Globe, Crimson Globe, Star of Brunswick, Lord Lyndhurst, Queen of Yellows, Montpelier, Dennisia, Young's Aurora, Seraphia, Young's Prosperine, Young's Pauline, Barrett's Susanna, Prince's Transcendent, Large Pink Anemone, Brown Anemone, Antonio, Queen of Naples, Douglas's Augustus, Queen of August, Early Profuse, Imperiosa, Early Blood Red Anemone, Crimson Turban, Dwarf Lilac, Countess of Liverpool, Purple Prince, Painted Lady Anemone, Large Scarlet Anemone, Straw and Purple, Black Prince, Washington Black, Anemone flore, Small Crimson Anemone, Grand Monarch, Countess Plater, Theodore, Profuse Lake, Kentish Hero, French White, Grandeur Superb, Abundant Maroon, Royal Sceptre, Panoply, Sol, Miss Hester, Romulus, Crafts' Maroon.

John A. Kenrick, Newton, Bignonia grandiflora, &c.

Messrs. Winship, variety.

Per order of the Committee,

Jona. Winship.

EXHIBITION OF FRUIT.

Apples. By Samuel Downer, Esq. Dorchester, River Apple, large and handsome; Williams' Favorite, Virginian and Red and Yellow Siberian Crab. By S. G. Perkins and H. A. S. Dearborn, Esqs. the Transparent Apple of the Crimea (Russia), a large white Apple now in eating, flesh white, juicy, tender and sprightly. By John Heard, Jr. Esq. Sopsavine, and a small Apple, name unknown, color vermilion and white, beautiful and fine flavor.

Pears. By S. G. Perkins, Esq. St. Ghelien Pear, of fine flavor. S. Downer, Esq. small French Pear, name unknown. By Samuel Hastings, Esq. Boston, a fine specimen of the Early Rousselet, pear known by the name of the latten, or Catherine pear (not the Catherine or Summer Beauty of the pomologist.) John Heard, Jr. Esq. Windsor pear, and a large handsome pear, and a pear past the time for eating, names unknown. By a gentleman from Harvard, a fine specimen of the Windsors. The same from M. P. Wilder, Esq. Dorchester, and Howland Cowing, Jr. Roxbury. By S. Pond, Cambridgeport, Early Crawford pear. By M. P. Wilder, Dorchester, a fine specimen of the Double Eyed pear, resembling in shape and color the Jargonelle, of good flavor. By Martin Brimmer, Esq. Boston, a good pear, name unknown.

Plums. By R. Manning, Salem, Cherry Plum of Cox, No. 1, handsome and of fine flavor. By A. Brimmer, Esq. Boston, White Gage. By Mr. C. Cowing, Roxbury Green and Prince's Gage. S. Pond, Cambridgeport, Pond's Purple plum. By M. P. Wilder, Dorchester, a handsome blue plum. By S. Downer, Esq. Damson, Drap d'Or, and Bingham plum.

Apricots. By Mr. Joshua Child, Boston, a seedling from his garden, of good flavor and large size, with some of the nuts for distribution, to be known as Child's Seedling Apricot. By Edward Cruft, Esq. Boston, a seedling, raised by himself in his garden, Boston; the committee were full in their commendation of this fruit; it is large, and possessing all the richness, flavor and abundance of juice, seldom if ever surpassed—even in the union of the plum and peach of the most approved sorts: to be known as Cruft's *Late* Seedling Apricot, as this gentleman has an excellent early seedling, known as Cruft's Early Seedling.

Peaches. By C. Cowing, Roxbury, the Early Ann.

Grapes. By Mr. Thomas Mason, Charlestown Vineyard, four branches of the White Frontenac, large and fine flavored.

Per order of the Committee,

Benj. V. French.

Extracts from "Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society for 1832."

PAUL KENT'S STATEMENTS.

Gentlemen,

I OFFER for your inspection the following statements, being the result of experiment on several kinds of potatoes and the best method of cultivation, for three successive years.

In 1830, I planted one-third of an acre of stiff loam with potatoes; the year previous it was manured well and produced a good crop of onions. I put on no manure in 1830. After ploughing and harrowing the ground, I furrowed it both ways, so as to have five rows to a rod each way, giving 25 hills on a rod of land. I was very exact in laying out the ground. The 27th of May I planted it with seven different kinds of potatoes—1. the Chenango: 2. a round white potato which I have cultivated for ten years; 3. a potato raised by Mr. Burnham from the seed a few years since; 4. a potato brought from the eastward that was called the rareripe potato. I have never heard any names given to the other three kinds, nor is it important that they should have any, for they are worthless.

The second day of October I dug the whole piece and measured them accurately. No. 1 produced 2½ bushels to the rod, and is a very good potato, but not very sightly. No. 2 produced 2¾ bushels to the rod, a round white potato, very saleable for shipping, but not quite equal to No. 1 for eating. No. 3 produced 2 bushels to the rod, about equal in quality to No. 2. No. 4, 3 bushels to the rod, a fair potato, but inferior to either of the other kinds for eating.

In 1831 I planted a hundred rods of land with potatoes. The soil was a light loam; the condition as it respects manure, crop, ploughing and harrowing, the same as in 1830. I planted it on the 16th of May with the several kinds from No. 1 to No. 4 of the previous year's experiment, putting 40 hills on the square rod. On the 15th of October I gathered them. Numbers 1, 2 and 4 produced 2⅛ bushels to the rod; No. 3 only 2 bushels.

Thus far my object has been to determine the relative quality and productiveness of the several kinds. To ascertain the best method of cultivating potatoes I planted two acres with No. 2. On the first part I put 8 cords of manure to the acre, and after ploughing two furrows, one on each side of the lot, I dropped the potatoes which I had selected for seed in the bottom of the furrow, two and a half feet apart, then spread the manure along the furrow on the top of the potatoes. I then ploughed three furrows, and in the fourth dropped the potatoes; manured and ploughed as before until the whole was finished. On the second part I ploughed the land in ridges or back furrow, put on the same quantity of manure as on the first, dropped the potatoes in the hollows between the ridges at the same distance as the first, spread the manure on the potatoes and covered it by turning the ridges back into the furrows.

The third part I ploughed, furrowed and holed at the same distance as the first and second parts, and put the manure into the holes, dropped the potatoes on the top of the manure, and covered with the hoe. In October I gathered the whole; my product was from 200 to 250 bushels per acre. The first and second lots, where the potatoes were under the manure, produced about equally, and I should think ten per cent. more than when they were over the manure, but the first being deeper in the ground cost more labor in digging.

The present year I have planted about three acres, three-fourths of them by first ridging the ground, then dropping the potatoes, then manuring and covering by a furrow on each side as in the second lot of last year's experiment. The remainder I planted in the same manner as third lot. I have gathered but a small part of my present year's crop, but as far as I can judge the result will be bout the same as the preceding years.

From the above experiments I have come to the conclusion that as a general rule it is better to plant potatoes under, than over the manure, and that there is no better way of cultivating them, taking labor into consideration, than by first ploughing the land in ridges 3¼ feet distant from each other, dropping the potatoes at 2½ feet distance and putting the manure over them, and covering by furrows one on each side.

In 1830 I sowed four rods of land in my garden with potato seed, in rows fourteen inches distant from each other. At the first weeding I thinned them to about three inches by pulling out the least promising; at the second and third weeding I continued to thin them out as before, and finally left them about twelve inches apart in the rows, which gave me about 900 plants. The last of October I gathered them, and from the 900 plants selected 90 of the best. In 1831 I planted the 90 kinds in hills three feet by two and a half distant from each other. In October I harvested them, reserving 20 kinds. Thus far I paid attention to the shape, color and productiveness of the potatoes. The present season I planted the 20 kinds on about 100 rods of land; after ploughing, harrowing and furrowing the land, I dropped the potatoes and put on four cords of manure, covering by two furrows. In June and July I ploughed between the rows and hoed in the usual manner. They are now in the ground and several of the kinds appear to be growing. We have only cooked of the seven kinds here exhibited. Numbers 3 and 4 are dry and mealy; the produce middling. Numbers 1 and 6 are not ripe; I think they will be very productive; as to quality I can say little with confidence until they are all ripe and gathered.

Yours with respect,

PAUL KENT.

LOADED FRUIT TREES.

IN looking about among Fruit Trees, we notice an almost unprecedented burthen of fruit upon them. We have seen a number of healthy, large Apple trees broken to the ground by its surplus weight. Writers on Horticulture uniformly urge the necessity of taking off the superfluous fruit rather than prop up the trees to retain an unnatural quantity of it. Where there is such an excess it all must deteriorate and be diminutive and half grown, without nutriment or suitable flavor. If there is only a proper proportion of fruit retained on the tree, it will acquire full size and richness, and when matured be worthy of preservation. A bushel of good apples is of more value than twenty of poor ones. So to a discriminating taste, a peach is better than a pumpkin. There is a prevailing principle in vegetable as well as animal life, that to *overburthen* is to injure the strength and impair the constitution. Some trees have an excess of fruit one season and are barren the next. May not this arise from exhaustion of the resources of the tree rather than from any eccentricity in nature?—*Northampton Courier.*

SIMPLE METHOD OF DESTROYING THE HESSIAN FLY.

As the Wheat crop this season has, in some places suffered considerable damage from the destructive effects of this insect, we are happy to be enabled, by a valuable and obliging correspondent, to publish the following directions for destroying it.

The Hessian fly deposits its eggs on the wheat ear before it is reaped; the egg is so small as to be invisible to the naked eye, but may be very distinctly seen with a microscope; sometimes one grain of wheat will be observed to have several of these eggs on it. They are attached to the wheat by a glutinous substance, deposited around them by the parent fly, by which they are held so firmly on the surface, as not to be easily removed by the motion of reaping, threshing, &c. Shortly after the seeds begin to germinate in the soil, the genial heat of the season brings the young fly from its egg in the form of a very small maggot (as is the case with all insects): these little maggots deposit themselves at the root of the stalk to the seed of which the egg has been attached; between the stem and the lowest blade or leaf, where they may be discovered during the month of May and beginning of June quietly reposing: here they remain until the warmth of the season brings them to maturity, when they commence eating the substance to which they have been attached. It is not until this period that those destructive effects are visible, by the wheat becoming withered and blighted. This accounts for the fact that wheat, which is attacked by this destructive insect, presents a healthy appearance in the month of June, the period at which the embryo-fly begins to use food.

Now it is evident that if the eggs of this fly can be destroyed on the seed wheat, by any process that will not also destroy the vegetative quality of the grain, the ruinous effects will be avoided. This can be done by the following very simple process:—

"Soak the seed wheat in water for twelve hours; spread it out on the barn floor, so as to allow the superabundant water to escape: then take fresh slacked lime and mix it among the wheat in quantity sufficient to have every grain covered with the lime, taking care to stir the wheat well with a shovel, so that no particle may escape coming in full contact with the lime, which, when thus applied will in a short time destroy the eggs, and consequently preserve the grain from destruction."

Our correspondent assures us that the egg, which before the application of the lime appears clear and transparent, afterwards becomes opaque, and puts on the appearance of an addled egg. The efficacy of the above remedy has been established by several experiments, one of which we will here relate. Wheat supposed to be infested by the Hessian fly, was taken, one half of the quantity treated with lime, and the other half was sown in the same soil with the prepared, in alternate drills; the result was that every stalk from the prepared seed came to maturity and was productive, whilst the alternate drills which had been sown with unprepared seed, were almost totally destroyed.

The above remedy for so serious an evil cannot be too widely circulated—we would recommend its translation into the French papers, and we would thank the Cures of the country parishioners, to have it made known at their respective church doors, after divine service.—*Canadian Courant.*

ITEMS OF ECONOMY, ARTS, &c.

A simple and useful Invention. An Italian blacksmith has successfully practised a very simple contrivance to diminish considerably the loud noise occasioned by the percussion of the anvil. It is merely to attach a piece of iron chain to one of the horns of the anvil, which carries off a portion of the usual acute sound. But Sig. G. Visini Asso, in the Province of Coma, has introduced an improvement to this, by adding a spring to the basis of the anvil, which, (keeping the chain stretched) diminishes the sound in a much greater degree; and it is equally easy to remove the ring of the chain from the horn of the anvil by a mere blow of the hammer.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

In boiling salmon, split the fish from head to tail; if you do not do this, but boil it entire or cut horizontally through the middle, it is impossible to cook it thoroughly, the thickness of the back and shoulders being such, that if the outside be properly done, the inside must be little better than parboiled. On the Tweed, and other salmon districts, the latter system is held in abomination.

For making Jelly. Those who would make fine jelly should always avoid boiling the juice of the fruit when it is desirable to have the article when made retain the flavor of the fruit from which it was prepared. After the juice is pressed from the fruit and the proper quantity of sugar added to it, let it be heated until the sugar is dissolved, after this is effected no further heat is required.

A Steel Trap. A gentleman who had long been subject to the nocturnal visitations of thieves in his orchards, wishing to preserve his property without endangering any one's life, procured from a Hospital the leg of a subject, which he placed one evening in a steel-trap in his garden, and next morning sent the crier round the town to announce, that "the owner of the leg left in Mr. ———'s grounds last night, might receive it upon application." He was never robbed again.—*Eng. Paper.*

Corns. Nearly nine-tenths of mankind are troubled with corns, a disease that is seldom or never occasioned but by straight shoes. All methods of extricating corns seem but to afford temporary relief, and never will be attended with complete success unless attention be paid to the shoes. It is very dangerous to cut corns too deep on account of the multiplicity of nerves running in every direction of the toes. Easy shoes, frequent bathings of the feet in lukewarm water, with a little salt and potash dissolved in it, and a plaster made of equal parts of gum galbanum, saffron, and camphor, are the best remedies that can be recommended against this troublesome complaint.—*Toilet of Health, &c.*

Barberous! Common candle snuff, clear of grit, spread on a Razor strop, produces the best edge, in the shortest time of any thing ever tried; so says a New York paper: and they are "up to snuff" in the Empire State. The coat should be spread with a knife—not too thick—and it will last months. There is no "*patent*" for this discovery; any one may avail himself of it without burning his fingers—provided he uses snuffers. Neither Noyes, Pomeroy nor Emerson, nor any of the stroppers, can 'hold a candle to it.'

If you would have a thing kept a secret, never tell it to any one; and if you would not have a thing known of you, never do it.

Hops in New York. The demand from abroad has been so great this year, that nearly the whole crop has been shipped off,—the export has been generally to France, and some to Germany at prices generally below 15 cents. The shipments have been so great that there is not enough left for our own consumption. The consequence is, that the few in market have been monopolized, and the price run up to the unprecedented rate of 75 cents and a dollar. The few sales that have been made for the last week, have been at 75 cents for first sort; 30 to 40 cents for second, and 10 to 15 cents for poor.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Wolves. The wolf sometimes lures a dog into his power, fawning and gamboling around him, by which he is probably mistaken for one of the same species, until an opportunity offers, when he seizes and bears his victim away to his hiding place. Captain Parry saw this stratagem attempted with a Newfoundland dog belonging to one of his ships. The unsuspecting animal had been beguiled into play, and was only saved from the greedy jaws of his play-fellows by the prompt interference of the crew.

Nottingham Pudding. Peel six good apples, take out the core with the point of a small knife, or an apple corer, if you have one; but be sure to leave the apples whole, fill up where you took the core from with sugar, place them in a pie-dish, and pour over them a nice light batter, prepared as for batter pudding, and bake an hour in a moderate oven.—*Gen. Far.*

A prolific Cow. Mr. Abel Woodworth, of New Lyme in this county, has a cow that is only eight years old, that has had twelve calves! and had none till she was three years old. The fact is well authenticated that she has produced *six pair twins.*—*Ashtabula Repub.*

Teasel. This plant is still cultivated in this vicinity, says the Northampton Gazette, but not so extensively as in past years. A farmer in Hatfield recently sold the product of two acres for $100 per acre; two years are necessary for a crop. An acre sometimes yields 150,000 heads, but often less than 100,000.

Ice. A writer in a New-York paper a day or two since, gives the following as the best mode of constructing an ice-house that will keep ice through the season. It has been usually thought that the edge of a declivity was the only place for an ice-house, but if the following method is really adequate to the end, no matter how level a piece of ground is chosen for the purpose.

It must be a tight frame building, and *above* ground, the four sides of which should have an inside lining, fifteen inches apart, the intermediate space filled with tan; the floor, which should be dry ground, covered with the same material to the depth of about fifteen inches: the attic should have a board flooring, with a scuttle door for entrance, also covered with tan, say about five to six inches: over the whole, a good *tight* roof, with an entrance to the attic through the gable end.

Sweet Apple Pudding. Take one pint of scalded milk, half a pint of Indian meal, a tea-cupfull of salt, and six sweet apples cut into small pieces—should be baked not less than three hours—the apples will afford an excellent rich jelly. This is truly one of the most luxurious yet simple Yankee puddings made.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

Pugilism. Wm. Byrne, a celebrated pugilist in England, was recently beaten to death, by his antagonist. He died covered with bruises, and wounds, and a heart crushed by defeat. What humane amusement! His competitor was severely bruised. The instigators, the seconds and the principal, had been arrested on a charge of manslaughter.

A Curiosity. A gentlemen of New Haven, (Con.) has several volumes of the first newspaper that was ever published in England. It was commenced in 1558, and is entitled "The English Mercurie," which, by authority, is imprinted at London, by Christopher Baker, her highness' [queen Elizabeth] printer.

Burning Springs. Several springs have recently been discovered in Pipe creek, a branch of the Big Buffalo creek, and about six miles from Aurora village, containing inflammable gas in great abundance. They were ignited on Sunday last, and were still burning when our informant left, on Wednesday, and will doubtless continue to burn until measures are taken to extinguish the fire.—*Buffalo Bulletin.*

The Harvest. The crops, as far as we have learned, are likely to exceed all anticipation. Even the districts affected by the fly, are found not to have received so much damage as had been apprehended. The weather, too, has been remarkably favorable for drying and getting in crops. We should imagine, that even making the largest allowance for increased consumption, produced by immigration, that there will be a surplus of grain in the country.—*Detroit Journal.*

Manufactures.—The most important manufacturing State in the Union is Massachusetts. In this State, in 1831, there were $12,390,000 invested in the cotton manufacture; mills, 250; cotton worked up, 24,000,000 lbs. Next in importance is Rhode Island. In that State were 116 mills, and over $6,000,000 invested, consuming 10,000,000 lbs. raw material. Maine, the lowest in this respect among the New England States, had only 8 mills and a capital of $700,000. In the whole United States the number of cotton mills, in operation in 1831, was 795; amount of capital $40,714,984; quantity of cotton consumed, 77,757,316 lbs.—*Newburyport Herald.*

Very Good. The President and suit visited the deaf and dumb asylum while at Hartford. The lads were arranged on each side of the passage, and welcomed him with their mute huzzas, waving their hats. The pupils performed some of their exercises in their recreation rooms, very much to the gratification and amusement of the company. The Vice President was introduced by the teacher to a young lady from Albany, and had some conversation with her on the black board. Among other questions, he asked her age. With a rather roguish expression of countenance, she quickly wrote, 'are you married, sir?' Mr. Van Buren is a widower, and her reply raised a laugh at his expense.

"Let not *sleep*," says Pythagoras, "fall upon thy eyes, till thou hast thrice reviewed the transactions of the past day. Where have I turned aside from rectitude? What have I been doing? What have I left undone, which ought to have been done? Begin this from the first act, and proceed, and in conclusion, at the ill which thou hast done be troubled, and rejoice for the good."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 21, 1833.

Superior Oats. Mr. Jacob Smith of Duxbury, Mass. has raised an unprecedented crop of oats. Four fifths of an acre produced SEVENTY FOUR BUSHELS AND THREE PECKS! and the average height of the plants at the time of harvest was *five feet four inches!* A sample of these oats, including the stems, heads, &c. as they grew, may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market street.

CULTURE OF WHEAT.

IN remarks on this subject in our last [p. 38] we gave some facts and arguments, which induced in us an opinion that the want of lime, or some of its compounds, or of some other alkaline substance in the soil, was one cause, if not the most usual cause of the failure of wheat crops in New England: and if this *natural deficiency* in soils not capable of producing wheat were *supplied by art*, wheat might be produced on lands, which without such supply cannot mature that valuable crop.

We agree in opinion with our able correspondent, who with the signature "B" has so often favored us and benefitted the community with valuable agricultural articles, that "the true cause of the uncertainty of the wheat crop in New England is a want of the specific food of the plant—in the soil."* But we apprehend that the article wanting is *lime* not *nitrogen*.†

The theory that *animal manure* is requisite for the production of wheat, if not originated was ably advocated by an English writer by the name of William Grisenthwaite. According to Loudon [En. Agr. p. 1117] this author was an apothecary of Wells, in Norfolk. His work, a 12mo., was entitled, "A new Theory of Agriculture, in which the Nature of Soils, Crops and Manures, is explained, many prevailing prejudices are exploded, and the application of Bones, Gypsum, Lime, Chalk, &c. determined on scientific Principles." We have not seen this work, but the following extract from it, taken from "Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture," vol. iii. p. 339, will give an idea of the "Theory" of the writer.

"If we examine the straw of wheat, we shall find it composed of what may be considered common vegetable matter, or matter composed of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, with a small quantity of carbonate of lime; so also if we examine the constituents of the grain, we shall find them distinguished into starch and gluten; and if we carry our researches still further, we shall find that the elements of the starch are precisely the same with the elements of common vegetable matter; but the elements of the gluten will be found analogous to those of animals; or, in addition to oxygen, hydrogen and carbon, there will be found nitrogen. The production of this nitrogen, as has been already observed, cannot be effected by mere common vegetable matter; and, therefore, the manure employed in the production of the straw and the starch, could not produce the gluten also." * * *

"That the gluten of wheat flour may always be present, it is necessary that a quantity of animal substance should exist in the manure applied to the land where the wheat crop is intended to be raised. That a certain portion of such animal substance is applied, is proved from the fact of gluten being always found to exist in that grain; but it is highly probable, that the quantity is not always sufficient; and if not sufficient the crop will be defective either in quantity or quality. If we pursue our investigations a step farther than we have done, we shall discover that phosphate of lime* is as constant a constituent of wheat flour as gluten itself. Phosphate of lime, therefore, is as much needed for the production of a crop of wheat as the substances which supply the starch and gluten," &c. &c.

According to this writer, lime is necessary to furnish a constituent of wheat-flour; but it must be combined with phosphorus or phosphoric acid, and thus become phosphate of lime, or it will not answer that purpose. We, therefore, have three elements of wheat which must be obtained, viz. nitrogen, phosphorus and lime, and the absence of either would prove fatal to the perfection of the wheat crop. We will then look out for supplies of these indispensables.

1. Nitrogen, alias azote, wanted to make gluten for wheat. This nitrogen, says Grisenthwaite, may be found in horn, bones, urine and some other animal matters, used for manure. Very good; but Dr. Dwight, we believe correctly, stated in substance, that animal manure causes the vegetable juice to ascend with such rapidity as to rupture the vessels of the stock, and permit it to run out, originating honey-dew, and finally rust or blast, lodging or lying down of the grain, &c.† We must, therefore, make shift without, or seek some other source for our nitrogen. But why not let the wheat plants help themselves to nitrogen? Almost four-fifths of the atmospheric air which surrounds vegetables as well as animals, and which is as necessary for the existence of the one as of the other, is composed of nitrogen. But, say the objectors, plants are dependent altogether on their roots for nourishment, and take nothing from the air, which goes to their support or growth. Sir Humphry Davy, however, in speaking of nitrogen says, "as it is found in some of the products of vegetation, it may be *absorbed* by certain plants from the atmosphere."‡ Earths of all kinds, taken from wells, ditches, &c. will absorb nitrogen or nitre, from the atmosphere, and why may not plants? Not only plants, but animals may receive nourishment by their pores. Sir Henry Steuart says, "Men, for example, have been known to become so debilitated by age or disease that they could receive no food by the ordinary organ of the mouth. The consequence has been that they were immersed in milk, and veal broth baths, and fairly subsisted by means of absorption. *Thus every one of their pores became like leaves for the introsusception of food.* Some few years since an instance occurred in a noble Duke of sporting notoriety, who was thus supported during the last months of his life."§ Again,

Wanted, Phosphorus, one of the constituents of Phosphate of Lime, and necessary for the composition of wheat-flour. We are not positive, but have little doubt but that phosphorus as well as nitrogen exists in the atmosphere, though in such minute quantities as not to be detected by common chemical analysis. It is, probably, obtained from air by chemical affinity, and becomes apparent in putrescent substances, fish, flesh, as well as in the glow worm, the fire-fly, rotten wood, the will-o-wisp, &c.

Wanted, lime or calcareous matter, as one of the constituents of the wheat-crop, both straw and grain. It has been shown in a valuable work entitled "*Essay on Calcareous Manures*," by EDMUND RUFFIN of Virginia, that calcareous earth, or lime, does not exist in all soils. "Vegetable matter," he says, "abounds in all rich land, it is admitted; but it has also been furnished by nature in quantities exceeding all computation, to the most barren soils we own.

"But there is one ingredient, of which not the smallest proportion can be found in any of our poor soils, and which wherever found, indicates a soil remarkable for natural and durable fertility. This is *calcareous earth.* These facts alone, if sustained, will go far to prove that this earth is the cause of fertility, and the cure for barrenness."*

Nitrogen and phosphorus being gaseous or aeriform exist in the atmosphere, from which great reservoir they may be abstracted for the use of plants; but lime cannot assume a gaseous form, and therefore, cannot be found in the atmosphere. Neither can lime be *created* by those plants for whose use it is indispensable. "Even animals," says Sir Humphry Davy, "do not appear to possess the power of forming the alkaline and earthy substances. Dr. Fordyce found, that when canary birds at the time they were laying eggs, were deprived of access to carbonate of lime, their eggs had soft shells; and if there is any process for which nature may be conceived most likely to supply resources of this kind, it is that connected with the reproduction of the species." Wheat too, we know is given to fowls in winter to furnish phosphate of lime for their eggs.

We will finish this article, which is much longer than we had intended, by a summary view of the facts and arguments which led to our tenets on this subject.

1. We believe that lime as an ingredient in soils is necessary for the production of wheat because its use as a manure has enabled farmers to raise it on lands which without lime would not produce wheat.

2. Lime is always found by chemical analysis both in the straw and in the kernel of wheat; therefore it must either exist naturally in the soil, or be supplied by art, so that it may be absorbed by the roots, or inhaled by the leaves of the plant. It cannot be absorbed by roots if not in the soil, nor inhaled by the leaves in any case, because its base is a metal, or earth, and it is never found in a gaseous form.

3. Those soils which contain every other requisite for the production of wheat—which are rich in vegetable and animal manure, will not bring that plant to perfection without *lime.*

4. From conversation with some of our best Massachusetts cultivators, who tell us that they cannot raise wheat without lime.

We do not say that the want of lime is the *sole cause* of the failure of wheat, but that warm and wet weather, while the kernel is filling, as stated by our able correspondent, H. C. page 25 of the current volume of N. E. Farmer, as well as insects,

* See page 1, of the current vol. of the N. E. Farmer.

† Nitrogen is a gas, that is to say, an air-like or aeriform substance. This gas is fatal to animal life and was on this account named by Lavoisier, *Azote* or *Azotic gas*, from two Greek words signifying *without life.* This being but a negative property, was thought by later chemists an improper term, and *nitrogen*, from two Greek words, signifying to produce or generate nitre, was substituted. Nitrogen exists in a great number of compounds, earths, &c. With potash, it produces nitre or saltpetre; with oxygen, nitric acid or aquafortis, &c. &c.

* Lime, combined with phosphoric acid.

† See New England Farmer, vol. xi. p. 393.

‡ Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, p. 147, Philadelphia Ed.

§ Steuart's Planter's Guide, p. 349, Thorburn's Edition.

* Chap. iv. p. 42.

diseases and disasters, may effect the partial or total destruction of a crop, even when lime is used. But we believe that *without lime*, or some alkaline substitute, a wheat crop *must fail*, though *with lime* it *may fail.*

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Hon. ALEXANDER H. EVERETT will deliver the Address before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on the fifth annual celebration, in September.

Working Men's Convention. A Convention of Farmers, Mechanics and Working-men is to be held in Boston, on the 2d day of October. The delegates are requested to ascertain facts in regard to the number and amount of mortgages; whether they have increased with the Banks, whether held by Bank Directors, Manufacturers, &c.; the number of marriages, compared with former times; the mortality among the women and children employed in factories; the increase or decrease of land owners; the greater or less degree of equality in society.

The Season. The Detroit Journal of the 24th ult. says that "the prospects for the latter harvest are most cheering. We do not remember to have seen corn or potatoes show a more healthful and luxuriant appearance at any former season. The same may be said of every species of vegetable."

The New Haven Herald observes, "The season around us is said to be the finest that has occurred for many years. The early crops of hay, grain, oats, and vegetables are unusually productive; the orchards are loaded with fruit; and the minor wild fruits, the various berries which abound in our fields and woods, are prolific beyond measure."

The Rochester, N. Y. Advertiser, states that "the wheat harvest is commenced, and never do we recollect to have seen more abundant crops, either as to quantity or quality. Grass and oats are very good, and corn, notwithstanding the backwardness of the season, bids fair to do well.

The New Hampshire Telegraph says, "The crops in this vicinity, though a little backward, do look beautifully." The Spectator, of Newport, N. H. of the 10th inst. states, that "Last Saturday morning the mercury stood at 39 degrees at sun rise, there was quite a heavy frost, and some corn was injured considerably. It was rather amusing than otherwise, to see the farmers mowing in their meadows with their coats on, and like old Grimes

'All buttoned down before.'

And at the end of every swath they were under the necessity of stopping and blowing their hands to warm them."

BOSTON FANEUIL MARKET, Aug. 21, 1833.

Vegetables. Early Potatoes, 50 cts per bushel; Peas, 1 25 cts per bus; String Beans, 75 cts. per bush.; Squashes, Scollop, 12½ cts pr doz; Winter Squashes, 4 cts. per lb.; Cucumbers, 6 to 8 cts. pr doz; Turnips, Onions, Beets and Carrots, 6¼ cts pr doz.; Shell Beans, 10 cts pr qt; Saba Beans, 25 cts. per qt.; Green Corn, 12½ cts pr doz; Tomatoes, 12 1-2 cts per doz.; White Portugal Onions, 1 25 cts. per bushel.

Fruit. Pears, $2 per bushel; Apples, from $1.00 to $1.50, according to quality; Whortleberries, 6 cts pr qt; Blackberries, 12½ pr box; Peaches, from 12½ to 37 1-2 per doz; Apricots, 50 cts pr doz.; Musk Melons, 1s to 2s per piece; Yellow Gage Plums, a superior variety, 50 cts. per doz.; Horse Plums, 25 cts per pt.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER'S ALMANAC FOR 1834.

NOW in Press, and will soon be published the *New England Farmer's Almanac for* 1834, by THOS. G. FESSENDEN, Editor of the New England Farmer, and will be for sale Wholesale and Retail, by GEO. C. BARRETT, at the N. E. Farmer office.

Dealers supplied on very low terms, and orders are solicited *early.*

The flattering reception and extensive circulation of the six first numbers have induced the publishers to render the 7th No. as useful and interesting as possible. tf a 14

PATENT GRATER CIDER MILL.

DANIEL LELAND having purchased the patent of the above named Mills, would call the attention of Farmers and others in this vicinity, to the undersigned certificates of their merits, and feels confident that they are superior to any other in use, for grinding apples.

These Mills are drawn by one horse. Six, eight, ten, and twelve feet wheels are used, some with one and some two drums. They may be placed in a building, and so fixed as to grind upon the press, or into a trough. The following certificates will probably give the public some proof of their value.

"This may certify that we the subscribers have made use of Joel Farnum's Patent Grater Cider Mill, for three years past. We grind a cheese of cider in one quarter of the time we did in the old mill; it grinds better, makes more and better cider; we grind upon the press, and save the shoveling of the pumice, and the juice may be extracted in less time.

JOHN CLARK, 2d.
Medway, August 8, 1833. JAMES P. CLARK.

"This may certify that we the subscribers, have used the above named machine for three years last past, and approve of the plan of grinding apples. We save one third part of labour and time in grinding and laying up a cheese of cider. It grinds better than the old mills generally do, the cider is clearer and contains less sediment; the cider is pressed out in less time, and the mills are kept in repair at less expense than the old mills. AARON LELAND.
Sherburne, Aug. 9, 1833. JOSEPH P. LELAND.

"This may certify, that I have assisted in the making of cider in the above named mills, and consider it a valuable improvement in the making of cider. At one time we ground and laid up, apples sufficient for eight barrels of cider, in forty minutes, by the watch. We save one half of the time, in grinding and laying up the cheese.
Sherburne, Aug. 9, 1833. JOTHAM W. ROGERS.

For further particulars, apply to J. R. NEWELL, Agricultural Warehouse, where Mills are on hand or will be furnished at short notice, or to DANIEL LELAND, Sherburne.
Sherburne, Aug. 11, 1833.

PETTICOAT ROBES, at 3s.

ELIAB STONE BREWER has just received 500 three breadth Petticoat Robes for 3s. For cash only at 414 Washington St. a 20

RUSSIA DIAPERS, at $2 a Piece.

ELIAB STONE BREWER has just received 1000 pairs Russia Diaper 1-2 ell. Selected in Russia by Wm. Ropes, Esq. expressly for the retail trade of Boston, which are offered for sale for cash only, at 414 Washington Street. a 20

GRASS SEEDS,

(for fall sowing.)

FOR sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Clover, (Northern)—Herds Grass—Red Top—White Clover (fine imported)—Lucerne, &c. &c.—Wholesale and Retail.

SEEDS.

(for fall sowing.)

FOR sale at the New England Seed store, connected with N. E. Farmer office 51 & 52 North Market Street.

White Portugal Onion seed—Silver Skin do.—Fall or Prickly Spinach—Black Spanish or Winter Radish—Celery, &c. &c.

SEEDS,

for West Indies, &c.

Merchants, and masters of vessels and others trading to the West Indies, South America, &c. can be furnished with Boxes of seeds assorted and suitable for those markets at $3 and $5 per box.

Also, Smaller asssortments at $1 per box.

BOOKS.

Books upon Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy, Published and for sale by Geo. C. Barrett, N. E. Farmer Office, 52 North Market st. Wholesale and Retail Booksellers supplied on very liberal terms, and their orders solicited.
aug 14

CLOVER SEED.

4000 lbs. Northern Clover Seed,—500 lbs. Southern ditto.
For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market street. a 14

BULBOUS ROOTS.

JUST received at the New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market street, one Lot fine Bulbous Roots,—containing Tulips, variety, at 12 1-2 each, or $1 a dozen; Hyacinths, *Dutch*, very fine sorts, without names; Polyanthus Narcissus, do. do.; Sweet Scented, do. do. with names. Expect next week an invoice of very splendid Hyacinths, Tulips, &c. &c.
aug 14

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, early,	barrel		2 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 10	1 37½
BEEF, mess,	barrel	11 50	11 75
Cargo, No. 1	"	8 50	8 75
prime,	"	6 50	6 75
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	14	15
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	9
four meal,	"	3½	4
skimmed milk,	"	3	4
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"		
southern, geese,	"	38	43
FLAX, American,	"	9	12½
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 20	1 30
FLOUR, Genesee, cash.	barrel	5 75	5 87
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	6 00	6 12
Baltimore, wharf,	none		
Alexandria,	"	5 87	6 00
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	75	77
southern yellow,	"	70	72
white,	"	67	69
Rye,	"	75	80
Barley,	"	65	70
Oats,	"	33	40
HAY, (best English,) old,	ton	19 00	20 00
best English, New,	"	14 00	17 00
Eastern screwed,	"	12 00	13 00
HONEY,	gallon	40	50
HOPS,* 1st quality (nominal)	none		
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	pound	9½	10
Southern, 1st sort,	"	8	9
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,	"	18	20
" upper,	lb.	23	25
Dry Hide, sole,	pound	17	19
" upper,	lb.	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,	pound	25	27
Baltimore, sole,	"	25	26
LIME,	cask	1 00	1 10
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton	3 00	3 25
PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear,	barrel	19 00	20 00
Navy, Mess,	"	12 50	14 00
Bone, middlings,	"		15 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50	2 60
Red Top, northern,	"	87	1 00
Red Clover, northern,	pound	12	13
" southern,	"	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	cwt	10 00	11 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	62	65
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"	70	75
Merino, ¾ths washed,	"	52	55
Merino, half blood,	"	45	50
Merino, quarter,	"	42	45
Native washed,	"	38	40
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,	"	55	60
Northern pulled. 1st Lambs,	"	48	50
Northern pulled. 2d "	"	35	40
Northern pulled. 3d "	"	25	30
Northern pulled. 1st Spinning,	"	42	45

Southern pulled wool is generally 75 cts. less per lb.

* *Hops.* None in the market. Pickers will commence their operations next month. The present will be a much more abundant crop than that of the last year.

PROVISION MARKET

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	10	12
southern,	"	10	1
PORK, whole hogs,	"	6½	7
POULTRY,	"	12½	16
BUTTER, new	"	16	17
lump, best,	"	23	24
EGGS,	dozen	15	16
POTATOES, common,	bushel	40	50
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	2 00	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, AUG. 19, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 485 Beef Cattle, 18 Cows and Calves, 3612 Sheep and Lambs, and 230 Swine. 300 swine were at market Thursday, and sold.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle.*—Last week's prices were not supported, we notice a single yoke (extraordinary fine) taken at $6, and a few yoke at 5 75. We quote prime at $5 25 a 5 75; good at 4 75 a 5 25; thin at 3 25 a 4 25.

Cows and Calves. Sales were noticed at $16, 20, 23, 25, 28, and $30

Sheep and Lambs.—Dull: Lots were taken at $1 12, 1 21, 1 25, 1 37, 1 50, 1 67, 1 75, 1 88, 1 92, 2, 2 25, and 2 33.

Swine.—Those at market were sold in one lot at about 5 c.; at retail, 5 c. for Sows, and 6 c. for Barrows.

BUCKTHORNS.

10,000 Buckthorns of thrifty growth, from two to three feet high, for sale—apply at this office. aug 14

MISCELLANY.

HARVEST HYMN.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

God of the year!—with songs of praise,
And hearts of love, we come to bless
Thy bounteous hand, for thou hast shed
Thy manna o'er our wilderness;—
In early spring-time thou didst fling
O'er earth its robe of blossoming—
And its sweet treasures day by day,
Rose quickening in thy blessed ray.

And now they whiten hill and vale,
And hang from every vine and tree,
Whose pensile branches bending low
Seem bowed in thankfulness to thee,—
The earth with all its purple isles,
Is answering to thy genial smiles,
And gales of perfume breathe along
And lift to thee their voiceless song.

God of the seasons! Thou hast blest
The land with sunlight and with showers,
And plenty o'er its bosom smiles
To crown the sweet autumnal hours;
Praise, praise to thee! Our hearts expand
To view those blessings of thy hand,
And on the increasing breath of love,
Go off to their bright home above.

FLORAL DICTIONARY, OR EMBLEMATICAL DEFINITIONS.

"In eastern lands they talk in flowers,
And they tell, in a garland, their loves and cares;
Each blossom that blooms in their garden bowers,
On its leaves a mystic language bears."

Acacia, signifies Friendship.
Amaranth, Immortality.
Belvidere, I declare war against you.
Balm, Sympathy.
Blue-Bottle, Constancy.
Cowslip, I esteem, but cannot love you.
Crocus, Presumption.
Common China-aster, 'Tis your gold attracts, not yourself.
Chickweed, An appointed meeting.
Cypress, Despair.
Coat's leaf, Bond of affection.
Citonia, Pleasantry.
Calacanthus, Moral beauty, superior to personal charms.
Coral honey suckle, Gratitude and affection.
Daisy, Unchanging sweetness and fidelity.
Flowering-Almond, Perfidy.
Garden gilly flower, Durable beauty.
Hawthorn, Hope.
Hyacinth, You trifle with me.
Hortensia, You are cold.
Indian Pink, Aversion.
Iris, I have a message for you.
Lilac, The first emotions of love.
Lavender, Distrust.
Locust blossom, Affection beyond the grave.
Lilly of the Valley, Modest beauty and retired worth.
Little China-aster, Innocence.
Mountain Pink, Independent and aspiring.
Musk rose, Capricious beauty.
Multi flora, Liberality without ostentation.
Myrtle, Love.
Marigold, Jealousy.
Narcissus, Egotism or self-love.
Olive, Peace.
Polyanthus, Confidence.
Pea-blossom, Fickleness.
Red Rose, Beauty.
Red Pink, Pure and ardent love.
Rose Acacia, Elegance.
Rose Geranium, Preference.
Red Poppy, Consolation.
Sweet briar, Simplicity.
Spanish Jessamine, Interested regard.
Snow drop, Officious interference.
Tulip, Beauty, not intellectual.
Thyme, Activity.
Violet, Modesty.
Variegated Pink, Refusal.
Veronica, Fidelity.
White Rose, Silence.
White Pink, Purity of Sentiment.
White Jessamine, Amiability.
White Lilac, Youth.
Woodbine, Misfortune.
Yellow Rose, Infidelity or disdain.

A RHYMING LETTER.

ADDRESSED TO THE REV. J. NEWTON.

BY WILLIAM COWPER.

"My very dear friend: I am going to send, what, when you have read, you may scratch your head, and say, I suppose there's nobody knows, whether what I have got, be verse or not; by the tune and the time, it ought to be rhyme, but if it be, did you ever see, of late or yore, such a ditty before?

"I have writ Charity, not for popularity, but as well as I could, in hopes to do good; and if the reviewer, should say, to be sure, the gentleman's muse, wears Methodist shoes, you may know by her pace, and talk about grace, that she and her bard, have little regard, for taste and fashion, and ruling passion, and the hoydening play of the modern day; and though she assume a borrowed plume, and now and then wear a tittering air, 'tis only her plan to catch if she can, the giddy and gay, as they go that way, by a production on a new construction: she has baited a trap, in hopes to snap, all that may come, with a sugar plum. His opinion in this will not be amiss; 'tis what I intend, my principal end, and if I succeed, and folks should read, till a few are brought to a serious thought, I shall think I am paid for what I have said, and all I have done, though I have run, many a time, after rhyme, as far from hence to the end of my sense, and by hook or by crook, write another book, if I live and am here, another year."

"I have heard before, of a room with a floor, laid upon strings, and such like things, with so much art in every part, that when you went in, you were forced to begin, a minuet-pace, with an air and a grace, swimming about, now in and now out, with a deal of state, in a figure of eight, without pipe or string, or any such thing; and now I have writ, in a rhyming fit, what will make you dance, and as you advance, will keep you still, though against your will, dancing away, alert and gay, till you come to an end, of what I have penned, which that you may do, 'ere madam and you, are quite worn out, with jigling about, I take my leave, and here you receive, a bow profound, down to the ground, from your humble me.

W. C."

Beauty. Socrates called beauty a short-lived tyranny; Plato, a privilege of nature; Theophrastus, a silent cheat; Theocritus a delightful prejudice; Carneades a solitary kingdom; Domitian said that nothing was more grateful; Aristotle affirmed that beauty was better than all the recommendations of the world; Homer, that it was a glorious gift of nature; Ovid, alluding to him, calls it a favor bestowed by the gods.

A Poet's Love.—Of all the heaven-bestowed privileges of the poet, the highest, the dearest, the most enviable, is the power of immortalizing the object of his love; of dividing with her his amaranthine wreath of glory, and repaying the inspiration caught from her eyes with a crown of everlasting fame.

And how have women repaid this gift of immortality? O believe it, when the garland was such as woman is proud to wear, she amply and deeply rewarded him who placed it on her brow. If in return for being made illustrious, she made her lover happy,—if for glory, she gave a heart, was it not a rich equivalent?

BROOKS' PATENT SILK SPINNER.

THE public attention is invited to this machine. It is adapted to domestic use, is simple in its construction, occupies a small space, and may be used to advantage by women and children. This machine may be obtained by applying to T. R. NEWELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, Boston; or to the Patentee, ADAM BROOKS.
SCITUATE, July 22, 1833.

PEMBROKE BUTTER AND TABLE SALT.

Just received by Schr. Boston Packet—
301 barrels and 360 sacks Butte. Salt. 6600 loaves Table Salt.
Abundant evidence is before the public of the quality of this Salt being superior to any hitherto manufactured in any part of the world. As such we warrant it and offer it for sale.
june 5 CHAS I. CAZENOVE & CO.

NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST,

JUST published and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, THE NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST, or a treatise on the cultivation and management of *Fruits, Grapes, Ornamental Shrubs, and Flowers*, adapted to cultivation in the United States.
This is recommended to the public as a treatise well worthy a place in every farmer's library, containing an account of the most valuable varieties of fruit, and the remedies for the maladies to which fruit trees are subject from noxious insects and other causes. Also the varieties of Grapes with their modes of culture, &c. Price $1,25. J.19.

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july 17

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

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